

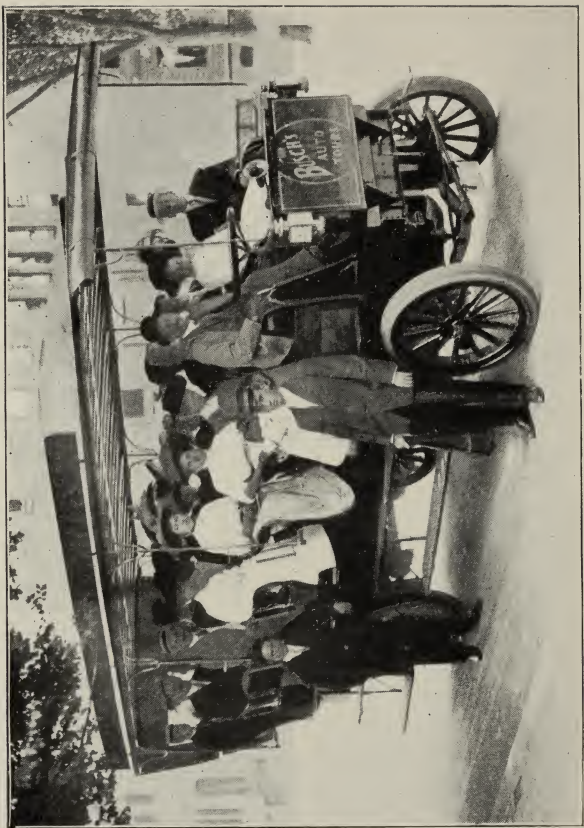
An Historic Tour
A PILGRIMAGE
to the Birthplace of
American Liberty,
and the homes of our
foremost Authors



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BUSCH'S AUTO TOURS

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OLD SOUTH BUILDING, BOSTON



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J. J. BUSCH

OUR tour begins at Park Square, the starting point of the British Troops on the 19th of April, 1775, when they made their famous expedition to Lexington and Concord.

Here may be seen the Emancipation Group—representing Abraham Lincoln freeing the slaves. This statue is a copy of the one in Lincoln Square, Washington, D. C., and was presented to the city of Boston in 1879 by the Hon. Moses Kimball.

Ahead, is Boston Common, the oldest public park in America, covering an area of forty eight acres. It was the camping ground of the British Troops for six years preceding the Evacuation of Boston.

The Public Gardens are under perfect cultivation and horticultural development and contain a large and valuable collection of plants, also several beautiful statues including a bronze equestrian statue of Gen. Washington; the largest in the United States. Also a statue commemorating the discovery of ether.

Opposite the Public Gardens is the Arlington Street Unitarian Church, noted throughout New England for its chimes and choir. It was presided over for many years by William E. Channing, the celebrated Unitarian divine, a statue of whom may be seen opposite in the Public Gardens.

On the corner of Berkeley and Boylston Streets is the Berkeley Building designed by a student of Tech. The building of the Boston Society of Natural History on the opposite corner contains a mounted specimen of almost every known animal and bird and a library of five thousand volumes. The two adjoining buildings are those of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, recognized as the finest technical school

in the United States. The first building is the Rogers Building, named after the founder of the Institute. The next, the Walker Building, was named for a former president of the Institute.



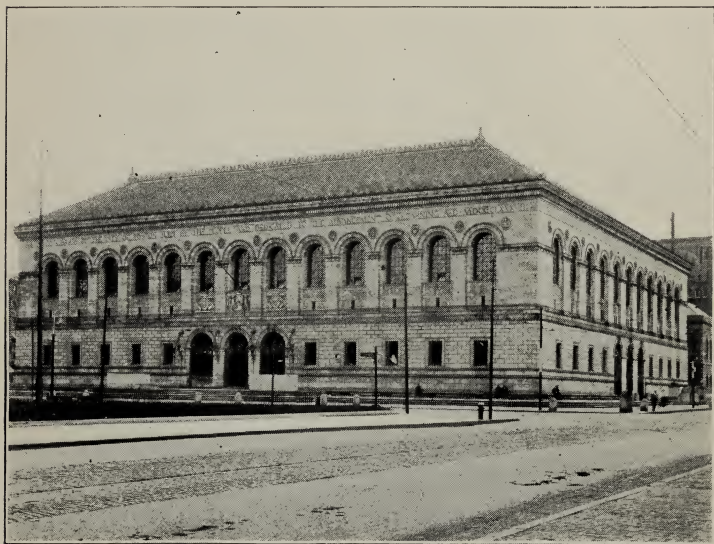
RECTORY

TRINITY CHURCH, COPLEY SQ., BOSTON

We next enter Copley Square, named for the famous artist, John Singleton Copley. To the left is Trinity Church and Rectory, designed by Henry H. Richardson, and was presided over for twenty consecutive years by the beloved Philips Brooks.

Just beyond the church is the Hotel Westminster, having the only roof cafe in New England. The ivy covered church is the Second Church of Boston, numbering among its pastors Increase Mather, Cotton Mather and Ralph Waldo Emerson.

The granite building is the Boston Public Library designed by Stanford White. It is the second largest circulating library in the United States and in addition to its magnificent collection of books it contains many noted paintings by famous



BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

masters, including the Holy Grail by Abbey, and some of Sargent's work." To the right is the New Old South Church; built in 1875 to take the place of the Old South Meeting House. This building is modelled after the Mosque of Omar and has the highest tower in the city, standing two hundred and forty eight feet high.

The Boston University College of Liberal Arts on the left was formerly the Harvard Medical School Building.

Looking to the left, across the New York Central train yards can be seen Mechanic's Pavilion the home of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association of which Paul Revere was the first President. Its two Exhibition Halls,—Paul Revere and Talbot—cover an area of four and one half acres. It is here all the large conventions and fairs are held.



CHRISTIAN SCIENCE TEMPLE.

"THE MOTHER CHURCH."

Looking still further beyond the yards we see the large, granite dome of the new Christian Science Temple founded by Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy. It was built at a cost of \$2,000,000. The top of the dome stands three feet higher than Bunker Hill Monument, being 224 ft. above the sidewalk. This church has a full set of Chinese chimes. The small church with the square tower is the mother church of Christian Science.

The brick building with the granite trimmings on the right is the home of the Boston Tennis Club and contains the finest indoor tennis courts in the world.

Ahead may be obtained a glimpse of the Back Bay Fens extending for a distance of 30 miles in and (out) about the city. In the Fens are located Mrs. Jack Gardner's famous Venetian Palace; Simmons College for Young Ladies; the new Boston Museum of Fine Arts; the new Harvard Medical Schools and other public and private buildings.

We now turn into Massachusetts Avenue extending from the water front in Dorchester to Concord, a distance of 26 miles. We next cross Commonwealth Avenue, the finest street in New England. It is 228 feet wide from curb to curb. In the centre of the street on the left is a statue of Leif Ericson, sometimes called Eric the Red, who was supposed to have landed on these shores in the year 1,000. The statue was designed by Miss Anne Whitney.

The building with the red tile roof seen just beyond is the Hotel Somerset. This is the Back Bay section of Boston and is for the most part all made land. We are now approaching the Harvard Bridge which spans the Charles River, connecting Boston with Cambridge. The river at this point is almost half a mile wide. It is here the Harvard crews practice and hold some of their races. In the distance on the left is Corey Hill, the beauty spot of Brookline, the richest town of its size in the United States.

The bridge seen to the right with the four granite towers is the New West Boston Bridge built jointly by the cities of Boston and Cambridge at a cost of \$4,000,000. In the distance the tall granite shaft is Bunker Hill Monument. The corner stone was laid in 1825 by Gen. Lafāyette. It was completed 18 years later, the oration being delivered by Daniel Webster. In the monument are 6,700 tons of Quincy Granite

built at a cost of \$170,000. The top is reached by 294 steps and is 221 ft. high. On the Cambridge side of the river is the Shoe & Leather Exposition Building. On the left is Riverbank Court, the largest apartment hotel in New England, containing seven hundred rooms and one thousand windows.



THE NEW \$4,000,000 WEST BOSTON BRIDGE. (RESERVATION IN THE CENTRE FOR CAMBRIDGE SUBWAY TRAINS)

We now enter Cambridge, a city by itself with a population of over 90,000. It is said to be the largest city in the world without a hotel or theatre.

In a few moments we shall reach the grounds and buildings of Harvard University. Harvard was founded in 1636 by a party of graduates from Cambridge University in England. Among the number was John Harvard for whom the college was named. He died one year later, in 1637, leaving

to the infant university his entire library of 360 volumes and half his fortune. The college today has an enrollment of 5,000 students and a working capital of \$10,000,000. It consists of 17 distinct departments, exclusive of laboratory, dormitories and museums. Its three museums are the finest in the country.

The Agassiz Museum contains the only collection of glass models of flowers in existence. They were made by Prof. Breckenthau in the northern part of Germany.

At the junction of Harvard and Quincy Sts. is Harvard Union, the largest social organization of the college. Here the two college papers, the *Crimson* and the *Lampoon* are published. The first gate on the right is the Roosevelt gate given by the class of 1880 of which the ex-president was a member.

The granite building in the background is Gore Hall the University Library, the third largest in the United States, being only exceeded in number of volumes by the Congressional and Boston Public Libraries.

The next granite building is Boylston Hall, the chemical Laboratory. The old yellow wooden building on the right is the Wadsworth House. It was the headquarters of Gen. Washington during his encampment in Cambridge, and the house in which all Harvard presidents lived from the time of Wadsworth to Everett, and is now used as a dormitory by the students. The tablet on the sidewalk on the right, marks the site of the fourth meeting house in Cambridge, in which Washington worshipped in 1775, and where Lafayette was welcomed in 1824.

The building on the corner is Dane Hall, the old law school. We are now in Harvard Sq., the financial centre of Cambridge. Mathews Hall to the right is the largest dormitory within the enclosure. The gate ahead on the right

is Harvard gate the main entrance to the university. On this side of the gate is Massachusetts Hall, on the other side is Harvard Hall. Harvard and Massachusetts are the two oldest halls within the inclosure. They were used as barracks by Washington's troops.



MEMORIAL HALL AND SAUNDERS' THEATRE, HARVARD UNIVERSITY
CAMBRIDGE

The ivy-covered building in the foreground is Holden Chapel, in which the first religious exercises were held. On the right hand corner is the Philips Brooks House, in which each religious denomination has the use of one room.

The building surmounted by the clock is Memorial Hall, Harvard's most prominent building, erected to the memory of the students who lost their lives in the Civil War. It contains a banquet Hall in which 1,400 students eat their meals

daily; also the Saunders Theatre, in which the commencement exercises are held. There may be seen the finest stained glass window in the world, designed by Sarah Whitman of Philadelphia. On the corner is the Hemenway Gymnasium. The red granite building is Austin Hall, the new law school.

On the lawn will be seen two tablets. The one nearer the auto marks the spot where Gen. Putnam, took command of 1,500 men and after prayer by Pres. Langdell, marched on Bunker Hill. The further one marks the birthplace of Oliver Wendell Holmes. The next to the right is Hastings Hall, another dormitory.

The cannon about the soldiers monument on the common were captured at Fort Ticonderoga by Col. Ethan Allen, and were used in the evacuation of Boston by Gen. Washington.

The Charles Sumner statue is seen on the lawn to the left. Still to the left is the old Newtowne burial ground. There are the graves of several Harvard presidents.

Adjoining the cemetery is the old Christ Church, the oldest in Cambridge, built 1760 and occupied by the Continental troops in 1775. The organ pipes of this church were melted into bullets and used by the Continental troops. Beyond the Church are the buildings of Radcliffe College, for the higher education of women.

In the centre of the street (within the enclosure) is the Washington Elm, under which Washington first took command of the American Army, July 3, 1775.

The statue on the common to the right is that of John Bridge, the first settler in Cambridge and supervisor of the first public school.

Reaching Porter Square the long yellow frame building behind the low brick building is the old Porter Tavern, standing at the time of the Revolution, and used as the headquar-

ters of Washington's officers. We will in a moment pass a tablet against the fence on the left marking the spot where four American citizens were killed by the retreating British, April 19, 1775. Crossing the little brook we pass into the town of Arlington which in olden times was known as Menotomy. This town contributed largely in men and money towards the cause of the Revolution. It has a population of about 12,000, and is famous for its market gardens. On reaching the little church on the right by looking slightly to the rear on the hill may be seen Tufts College. The next tablet passed on the right marks the site of the Old Black Horse Tavern, where the Committee of Safety met in 1775.

We next enter Arlington Centre. The granite monument on the right is in memory of the men of Arlington who lost their lives in the Civil War. The old yellow building on the right is the old Cooper Tavern. Here Jabez Wyman and Jason Winship were killed by British soldiers April 19, 1775. The road next to the tavern is the original one over which Paul Revere returned to the county road after having passed through Charlestown, Somerville and Medford. From here we follow the exact route taken by Paul Revere.

The church ahead on the left is the third church of the first parish of Arlington, organized in 1733; the tablet in front of the church marks the spot where the old men of Menotomy captured a convoy of 18 British soldiers with supplies intended for the British at Lexington.

The sandstone building is the Robbins Library. Next is the Arlington high school. The tablet on the sidewalk to the left marks the site of the house of Jason Russell where he and the eleven other Americans were captured, disarmed and killed by the retreating British, April 19, 1775.

The old-fashioned building ahead on the right with the odd-shaped blinds was the second church of Arlington. The

next point of interest is known as the "Foot of the Rocks," the tablet on the boulder is in memory of Edward Wellington, a commissioned officer in the War of 1812.

We next reach Arlington Heights. We will in a moment cross the boundary line of Arlington and Lexington.



FOOT OF THE ROCKS

Lexington was settled in 1693 and was formerly a parish of Cambridge known as the Cambridge Farms, incorporated in 1713, and has today a population of less than 6,000. The yellow frame building is known as the Lexington Inn. The next point of interest is a small tablet in the square to the left, marking the spot where Benj. Wellington, a Lexington Min-



THE HOME OF JONATHAN HARRINGTON, LEXINGTON, MASS.,
LAST SURVIVOR OF LEXINGTON BATTLE

ute Man was captured and disarmed by the British soldiers early in the morning of April 19, 1775. The frame building with the columns on the right is the Emerson Hall. Here Ralph Waldo Emerson and Dr. Follen preached, before the construction of the little church beyond, which is the Follen Unitarian Church.

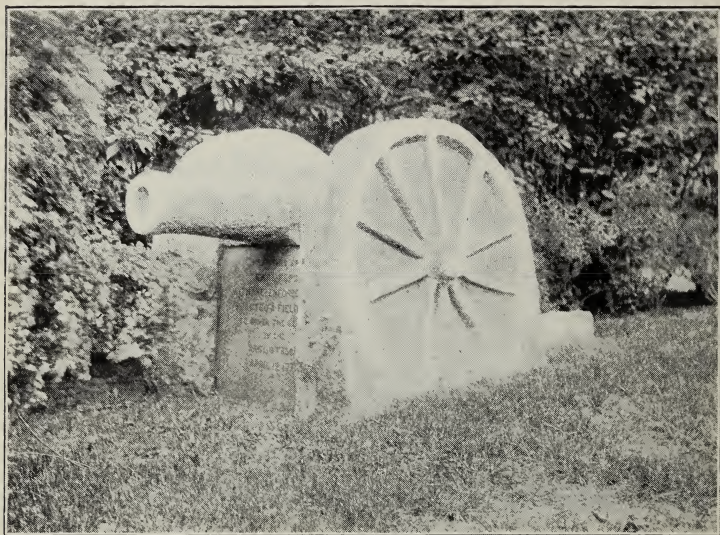
On the lawn ahead on the right, is a white house with a tablet; this was the home of Jonathan Harrington, the last survivor of the Battle of Lexington, born here in 1758 and died here in 1854 at the age of 96. He was the youngest of the patriots at Lafayette's reception in 1824. The large Elm tree ahead on the right was planted by the father of the last survivor of the Battle of Lexington, in 1732.

The next point of interest is an old-fashioned house on the left known as the Monroe Tavern, built in 1695, used as headquarters and hospital by Earl Percy on April 19, 1775. Washington was entertained here Nov. 15th, 1789, on his last New England tour. The small tablet under the tree on the left marks the spot where Earl Percy burned several buildings; on the hill to the south he had planted one of his field pieces commanding the approaches to the village. Earl Percy was sent out from Boston by Gen. Gage with reinforcements, numbering about 1,000, to cover the retreat of Major Pitcairn, from Concord Bridge. He met the retreat-



MONROE TAVERN, LEXINGTON, MASS., BUILT 1695.

ing British on these hills known as the hills of East Lexington, and here the British made their first successful stand of the day. It has been admitted by the British that if they had not been re-inforced here, none of them would have reached Boston alive; as it was, the British loss during the



STONE CANNON, LEXINGTON, MASS.

day was 65 killed, 176 wounded and 27 missing; while the American loss was 49 killed, 36 wounded and 5 missing.

The stone cannon on the lawn of the Lexington High School to the right marks the location of the other of Earl Percy's field pieces. Several shots were fired from this cannon, one of them penetrating the meeting house on Lexing-

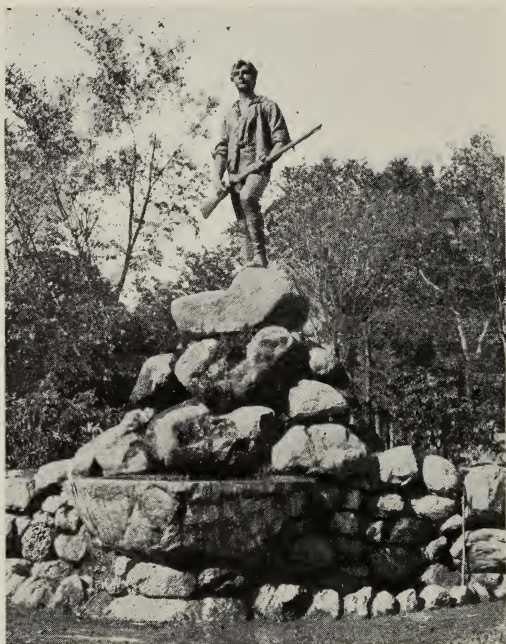
ton Green. The large frame building with the large veranda some distance ahead on the right was the Massachusetts building at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876. The building was torn down, brought here in sections and is now used as a Keeley Institute. Just beyond is the Town Hall of Lexington, where Henry Sandham's famous painting of the battle entitled "The Dawn of Liberty" is on exhibition.

We are now approaching the Village Green where the battle of Lexington took place. On reaching the Green the British soldiers found the Americans arranged in line of battle. The Minute Men numbered about 40 while the British headed by Major Pitcairn numbered almost 800. Major Pitcairn dashing into the centre of the Minute Men exclaimed "Disperse, ye damn Yankee Dogs" and fired his pistol into the face of one of the Minute Men killing him on the spot. With that there was a general firing from along the line of the British on the road and 7 Americans were killed. The British then hastened on to Concord. On approaching nearer the Green can be seen the large bronze statue of Capt. John Parker, who commanded the Lexington Minute Men. The statue was designed by H. H. Kitson of Boston and unveiled on April 19, 1900. It surmounts a drinking fountain and was presented to the town by Francis Brown Hayes.

Pulpit Rock in the rear of the statue marks the site of the first three meeting houses in Lexington.

Paul Revere on the night of his famous ride took the first road ahead on the right, Hancock St., to the Hancock-Clarke House where Samuel Adams and John Hancock were sleeping that night. A price had been set on the heads of these "Arch-rebels" who in fear of being seized by Gen. Gage, if they returned to Boston, were secretly stopping at the par-

sonage of the Lexington minister, Jonas Clarke, after the adjourning of the second Provincial Congress in Concord. After arousing Adams and Hancock he returned to the Village Green and rang the bell which hung in Belfry Tower where



CAPTAIN PARKER STATUE

the flag pole now stands. He was then joined by William Dawes of Boston and Dr. Samuel Prescott of Concord and made his way over the old county road toward Concord. The Minute Men assembled soon after the alarm was rung, but

the British not being in sight, were disbanded and they adjourned to the old Buchanan Tavern, the old building seen among the trees on the right, and there they spent the remainder of the night. They were re-assembled on the Green at six o'clock on the morning of the 19th and took up their line of battle from the large boulder on the Green to the mound and monument. This boulder marks "the line of the Minute Men." On it is the famous command of Capt. Parker, "Stand your ground. Don't fire unless fired upon, but if they mean to have a war let it begin here."



LINE OF THE MINUTE MEN

The ivy covered monument on the Green was erected in memory of the seven men killed on Lexington Green and is probably the oldest memorial to the Revolution in the country. The inscription on the monument was written by the Rev. Jonas Clarke, who was pastor of Lexington at the time of the battle and reads as follows:

Sacred to Liberty & the Rights of mankind
The Freedom & Independence of America
Sealed & defended with the blood of her sons

This Monument is erected
By the inhabitants of Lexington,
Under the patronage & at the expense of
The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
To the memory of their Fellow Citizens
*Ensign Robert Munroe, Messrs. Jonas Parker, Caleb Harrington
Samuel Hadley, Jonathan Harrington and John Brown*
Of Lexington & Asahel Porter of Woburn
Who fell on this field, the first Victims to the
Sword of British Tyranny & Oppression
On the morning of the ever memorable
Nineteenth of April An Dom 1775
The Die was cast
The Blood of these Martyrs
In the cause of God & their Country
Was the Cement of the Union of these States, then
Colonies, & gave the spring to the spirit, Firmness
And resolution of their Fellow Citizens
They rose as one man to revenge their brethren's
Blood, & at the point of the sword, to assert &
Defend their native Rights
They nobly dar'd to be free !!
The contest was long, bloody & affecting
Righteous Heaven approved the solemn appeal;
Victory crowned their arms; and
The Peace, Liberty & Independence of the United
States of America, was their glorious Reward.

Built in the year 1799

The yellow building between Hancock and Bedford Sts., is known as Historic Hall, was built in 1828 as the Lexington Academy; here on July 4, 1839, was opened the first normal school in America with three pupils. Opposite the head of the Green on our right we pass "the house of Jonathan Harrington, who, wounded on the common by the British, dragged himself to the door and died at his wife's feet."

The meeting house on our right is the fourth church of the first parish of Lexington. The top step of this church is on an equal level above the sea with the top of Bunker Hill Monument.

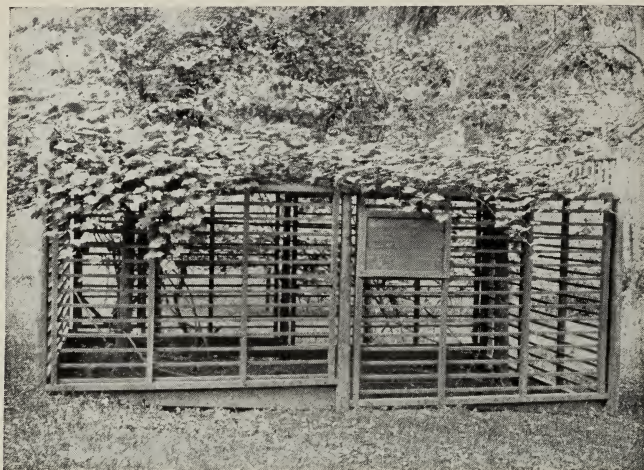
We now return to the road which Paul Revere and the British Troops took on the way from Lexington to Concord. This is Massachusetts Avenue, the old county road. The next point of interest is Rally Bluff. Here on their retreat from Concord Bridge the British officers endeavored to rally their men, but after a sharp fight they were driven from the hill in great confusion by the Americans and retreated to Fiske Hill beyond. The road now leads us through North Lincoln. The large tablet in the stone wall on the right marks the cow pasture where Paul Revere was captured by the British scouts. Dr. Samuel Prescott who accompanied him on his ride mounted a stone wall, escaped the British scouts and by a path known to himself reached Concord and warned the Minute Men of that town. Paul Revere was carried to Lexington by the patrol but no papers being found on his person to convict him he was released.

We are now within the town limits of Concord. Concord was settled in 1635, 5 years after Boston and is the oldest English town in America settled above tide water. The turn in the road ahead on the right is known as Meriam's Corner, as the tablet on the corner reads:

"The British troops, retreating from the Old North Bridge

were here attacked in flank by the men of Concord and neighboring towns, and driven under a hot fire to Charlestown."

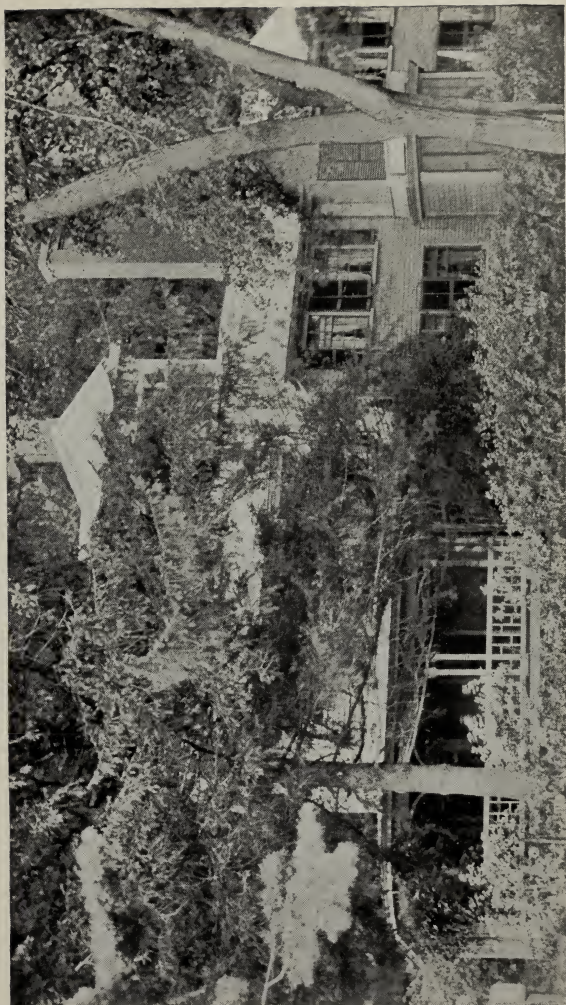
The little white building on our right is the Grapevine cottage, the home of E. W. Bull, the originator of the Concord Grape. Beside the cottage, under the trellis may be seen the first Concord Grapevine planted in 1853.



ORIGINAL VINE OF THE CONCORD GRAPE, 1853

The many-gabled house next on our right is "The Wayside" where Hawthorne spent the last twelve years of his life. Here he wrote "Tanglewood Tales," "Septimus Felton" and the "Marble Faun." The "Wayside" is now owned by Mrs. Lothrop, the widow of the Boston publisher Daniel Lothrop. She, under the name of Margaret Sidney, wrote "The Five Little Peppers and How They Grew."

The tablet in the woods on our right marks Hawthorne's favorite path to the study which he had constructed in a mammoth pine tree on the top of the ridge. The outer row

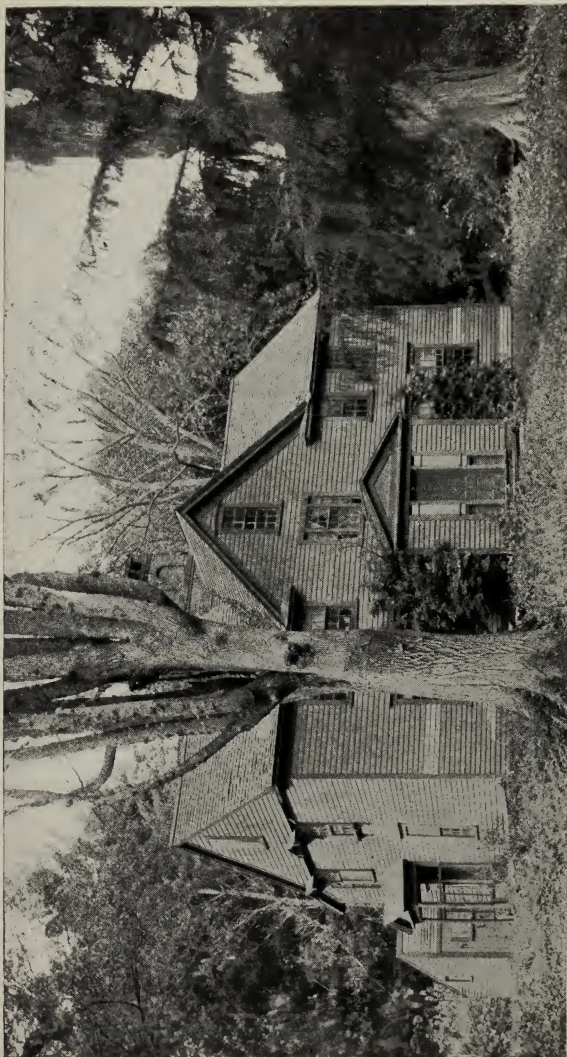


THE WAYSIDE, HOME OF NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, CONCORD, MASS.

of trees are English Larches and were imported by Hawthorne from Liverpool when he was United States Consul to that port. Next on the right is the "Orchard House" the home of Louisa May Alcott. Here she wrote "Little Women." The large trees in front of the house she called her Sentinel trees, beneath which she wrote many of her works. In the rear, the small wooden building is the School of Philosophy, established by Amos Bronson Alcott in 1879.

The next house was the home of Dr. Samuel Prescott who accompanied Paul Revere on his famous ride and who gave the alarm in Concord. Over the hill on the left among the pines is Lake Walden on the shores of which Thoreau built his hut and wrote his famous book "Walden." The large white house among the trees on our left was the home of Ralph Waldo Emerson for forty seven years. Here he wrote most of his works. The lower right hand corner room was his library and study. This room is in the same condition in which the author left it. He died in the upper left hand corner room in 1882. The house was the home of his daughter Miss Ellen Emerson until she died in February 1909. It is now owned by Dr. Edward Emerson and is occupied by Concord school teachers.

The red building on our right is the home of the Concord Antiquarian Society. One room is devoted exclusively to Thoreau relics; here also is the sword of Col. James Barrett who led the fight at the bridge. The meeting house on the left is the second church of the first parish of Concord, built in 1900 to replace the old building which was built in 1712 and burned to the ground April 12, 1900. In the old church was held the First Provincial Congress of Delegates from the towns of Massachusetts. This assembly was held on Oct. 11, 1774, with John Hancock as President. By its acts it paved the way for the Revolution and organized the Militia companies that were afterwards nicknamed Minute Men, from



THE ORCHARD HOUSE, HOME OF LOUISA MAY ALCOTT, CONCORD, MASS.

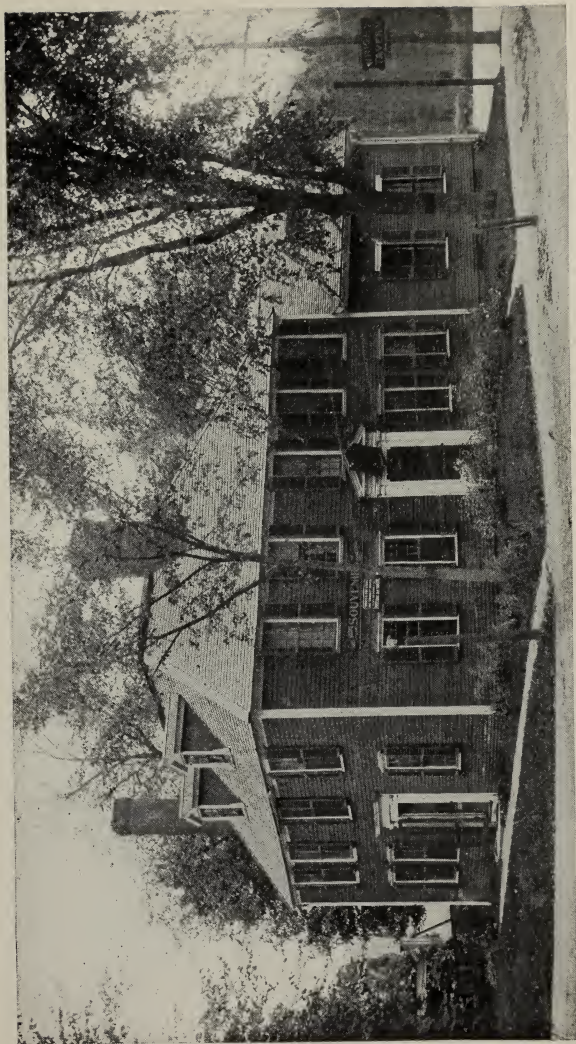
the wording of the clause which stated that they were to be ready for war at a minute's notice.

Adjoining the church, is the Old Wright Tavern built in 1747. It was the headquarters of the Minute Men long before the war broke out; here the patriotic agitators held forth nightly and over their tankards discussed the conflict that was sure to come. On the 19th of April, 1775, it was the headquarters of the British officers; here Major Pitcairn made his famous boast while stirring his toddy, that he would "stir the blood of the d—— Yankees that day." The old Tavern some years ago was purchased by two public spirited men, Reuben Rice and Judge Rockwood Hoar, who presented it to the First Parish Church that it may be preserved and always kept as a tavern.

This house is well worth a short visit for here in addition to its historic relics, may be found a complete line of Concord souvenirs, post cards, souvenir china, and on the walls of the old dining room are hung these legends:

The legend tells that in this house
The silver of the church
Was hidden in a keg of soap
Away from British search,
Certain it is her ancient creed
So guarded sacred things,
That to her solemn verities
No "soft soap" ever clings.

One Brown once kept the Tavern Wright,
and a brave man was he,
For in the Boston Tea Party, he helped to
pour the tea.
This fact is chiselled on his stone, and
grave stones never lie,
But always speak the living truth just as
do you and I.



THE OLD WRIGHT TAVERN, 1747

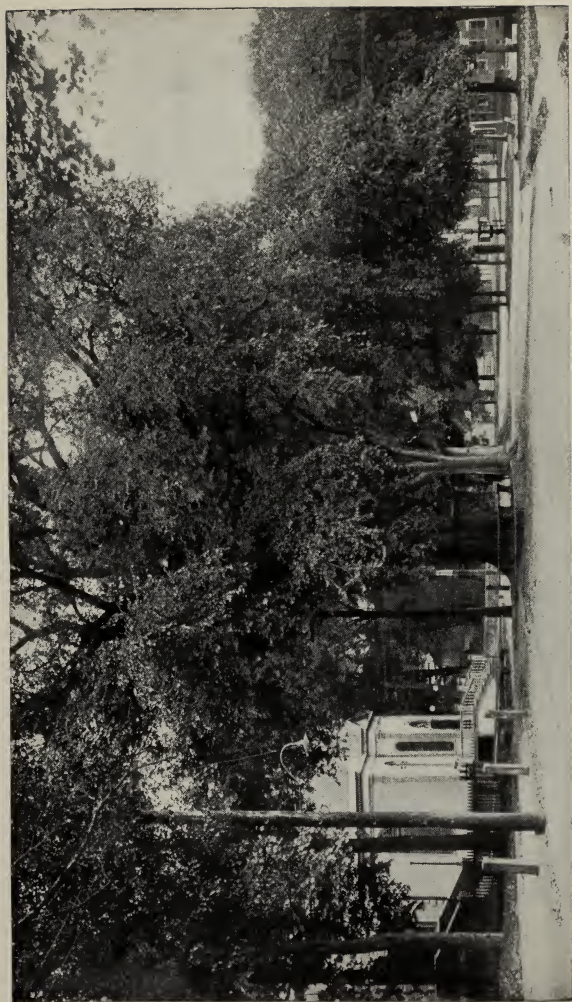
The old Tavern has excellent accommodations for transient and permanent guests, is now heated by steam and lighted by electricity and conducted on the European plan.

On the hill to the right opposite the tavern is the old hill burying ground, the oldest cemetery in town, containing the remains of the early settlers of Concord and many of the patriots of the Revolution. The oldest headstone with a date that is legible is 1677. Adjoining the cemetery is St. Bernard's church. We now enter Monument Sq., Concord. The large granite monument was erected in memory of the Concord men who lost their lives in Civil War. The large elm tree in the square on the right is known as the Town Elm under which the townspeople held their patriot meetings during the Revolution. Here the Reverend William Emerson addressed the Minute Men on the morning of April 19, 1775, exhorting them to stand firm for their liberty. On April 19, 1812, Dr. William Emerson, a son of the former, addressed the Concord soldiers before their departure for the second war with Great Britain. April 19, 1861, just forty-nine years later, Ralph Waldo Emerson addressed the Concord soldiers under the tree before their departure for the South, and again, April 19, 1898, on the eve of the Spanish-American War, Dr. Edward Emerson performed the same patriotic duty as his ancestors.

The large boulder on the end of the Green to the left was erected in memory of three Concord young men who lost their lives in the invasion of Porto Rico.

The tablet across the square on the left marks the site of the first town hall which was burned by the British.

We are now on Monument St., over which the British soldiers marched on their way to the North Bridge. The large yellow house on the right is the Elisha Jones house, better known as the house with the bullet hole. In the ell part of the house may be seen a bullet hole made by a British



CONCORD TOWN ELM

Under this tree were the stocks and whipping post in Colonial days.

soldier retreating from the North Bridge. Just above the bullet hole is a block from the original North Bridge. The house is now occupied by the Hon. John S. Keyes, the oldest resident of Concord—he was present at Lafayette's reception in Concord Town Hall in 1824. Almost opposite the Jones House is the Old Manse, made famous by Hawthorne's "Mosses from an old Manse." The house was built in 1764 for the Rev. Wm. Emerson, the grandfather of Ralph Waldo Emerson. Here Ralph Waldo Emerson wrote his "Nature." Nathaniel Hawthorne lived here from 1842 to 1846.



THE OLD NORTH BRIDGE, CONCORD, MASS.

We now enter the battle ground of Concord, the most sacred spot in America. "Here on the 19th of April, 1775, was made the first forcible resistance to British aggression. On the opposite bank stood the American Militia. Here stood the invading army and on this spot the first of the enemy fell in the war of that Revolution which gave Independence to these United States. In gratitude to God and in the love of Free-



THE MINUTE MAN, CONCORD, MASS.

dom this monument was erected in 1836." Just beside the monument near the stone wall are the graves of the two British soldiers killed by the first fire of the Minute Men. On the opposite bank of the Concord river is the statue of the Minute Man marking the position of the Americans. This statue, considered one of the finest bronze statues in America, was designed by Daniel C. French, and moulded from cannon that were used in the war of 1812. It was unveiled on April 19, 1875, on the 100th anniversary of the Concord fight by Gen. Grant, President of the United States, his cabinet and the Governors of the six New England States. The oration of the day was delivered by Geo. Wm. Curtis, an address was made by Ralph Waldo Emerson and a poem read by James Russell Lowell. The inscription on the base is one of the stanzas of Emerson's Concord Hymn and follows:

By the rude bridge that
arched the flood,
Their flag to April's
breeze unfurled,
Here once the embattled
farmers stood,
And fired the shot heard
round the world.

"The Minute Man speaks not to Americans only, but he speaks to the whole race of men in all times and all places. He stands there as the universal embodiment of human freedom. He represents the everlasting protest of mankind against tyranny and oppression. If those mute lips and that heroic attitude say anything, they say this, which, in feebler and less articulate tones, men have been trying to say throughout all the ages, that the individual life is God-given and inviolate."



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